In the matter of German payments for American goods this will be ar-ranged by the American firms doing business in Germany, it is explained. Secause of Germany's acceptance of the seace terms and the completeness of Jermany's defeat it is not anticipated that there will be any pronounced op-position to "made in Germany" goods here, although it may be some time be-fore Americans will willingly buy such goods if they can obtain similar goods elsewhere.

NEW ALIGNMENT IN SENATE PACT FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

erformances of his have not endeared ilm to the White House.

A series of highly pertinent questions soncerning the peace pact and the league in particular were made public here tonight by George Wharton Pepper, vice-president of the League for the Preser-vation of American Independence, and Mr. Pepper wants friends and backers of the league to answer them. The ques-

Why should Great Britain have six votes in the Assembly of Nations as against one spiece for Liberia and the United States? Is our guarantee of aid to France the same or a different thing from the guarantee which we give to other nations under Article X, of the league

If the same, why make a separate treaty? If different, what is the dif-

What good reason is there why the the United States should surrender her moral leadership of the world by agreeing to act as directed by the

international voting trust?
What hope is there for interna-tional law if the right to decide legal disputes is given to an executive cabinet instead of to a properly consti-tuted court of justice?

These are the questions. Mr. Pepper says, which millions of Americans lately have begun to ask themselves. They look to the President for an answer and have

"One would suppose," Mr. Pepper says,
"from reading his speech that the League
of Nations had actually proved its seaorthiness and was making regular trips. the fact that many vitally important problems have been referred by the Peace Conference to the league to solve. In his mind this is the same thing as a highly satisfactory solution. In point of fact it is nothing of the sort. It is merely the old device of referring a troublesome question to a committee and then ad-

"Before the President spoke the league covenant contained several high explo-sives which menaced the peace of the world. The President did not unload e responsibility of reserving the ership of the United States by

American independence.
"The greatest peace asset of the world
to-day is the free will of the people of
the United States. No international machinery can be approved which impairs
this asset or destroys it."

"WILSON FAILS TO MEET REAL ISSUE

Penrose Says Phrases Supplant Common Sense.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 .- A declaration by the United States Government that ! stands ready to join other civilized nations in suppressing any future attempt to dominate the world by military force would be as effective a peace safeguard as this country joining the proposed Ebert's Seal on the Ratifica League of Nations.

This opinion was expressed to-day by Senator Penrose in commenting on the dress made by President Wilson yes-

fairs to-day with Will H. Hays, chairof the Republican National Commit-Mr. Hays came here from New tee. Mr. Hays came here from N York and returned after a short stay. York and returned arter a short stay.
"It would be, of course," said Senator
Penrose, "impossible to discuss all the
phases of the many great questions inyolved in the brief space of a passing
somment. I can only say that the speech does not, in my opinion, meet the enl issues involved.

We all admit what the President says bout them, because they are as old as atton. This situation does not pre sent an argument as to why the United States of America should become in-volved in them hereafter, or should surrender national independence or permit any infringement of the Monroe Doctrine our right to pass immigration laws.

The trouble is nowadays that high sounding phrases seems to have com-pletely supplanted terms of common

GERMANS SEIZED IN U. S. SUPPLY THEFTS Thousands Lost in Plot Un-

earthed on Rhine Border.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. COBLENZ, July 11.—The American Conlenz. July 11.—The American Army here has unearthed an extensive plot for sending stolen army supplies into the interior of Germany. Rallway wagons laden with bacon, cigarettes, tinned goods and motor car tires and ported to have taken the view that as accessories, marked "empty," have for some time been going into the neutral They were received at a small

ined to see how far they were concerned in the plot. The discovery was
cerned in the plot. The discovery was
made by American frontier guards.
Tempting profits were made by Germans from stolen American property.

The courts here are crowded with Germany is approved. caught with American property.

JOFFRE TO MARCH WITH FOCH. Both Marshals to Head Victory

Parade in Paris Monday. PARIS, July 11.-An official note sued this evening announces that Mar-shal Joffre will accompany Marshal Foch at the head of the Victory parade on

July 14 over the entire route through Paris.
This, it is pointed out, will give satisfaction to Marshal Joffre's friends, who are indignant that his name was left off the original official programme.

Statesmen Concerned Over Exodus of Delegations From Versallies.

Bulgaria, Reduced in Size, Enormous Loss Suffered on May Still Cause Trouble for the Allies.

By a Staff Correspondent of Tan Sux. Copyright, 1919: all rights reserved. Panis, July 11.—The Italian problem and the insue raised by Bela Kun in relation to questions growing out of the nention the terues still to be settled with the Bulgarians and the Turks, show that there is much work still for the peacemakers to do if they are to achieve the object for which they were assembled.

For this reason there is growing concern among leading statesmen over the reaking up of many peace delegations notably that of the Americans. The wholesale exodus of the American exports and the departure of President Wilson already have proved embarrassing to the commission.

The British also are keeping up their sterest in part, although it is evident with increasing force daily that even hough the German peace has been a chaotic state. One of those who are most alarmed by the present tendency in relation to the conference work is Arthur J. Balfour, heading the British

Speaking to representatives of news-papers Mr. Balfour said: "The present tendency is most un-fortunate. While peace with Germany has been made, the problems the con-ference still has on its hands are in some respects more difficult and more complex than those which have been

that the world is out of its trouble Mr. Baifour laid emphasis on the Hun-gerian and Bulgarian treaties, saying that it was wrong to minimise the dan-gers contained therein. Each, he said, il volved great problems, upon the proper solution of which might depend the per-manency of future peace.

To consider the conference ended,

therefore, while these problems are un-settled is a grave mistake, and hence there is a rude awakening in store for hose holding this view.

While Mr. Balfour did not go into the military phases of the problems still unsolved, he admitted that these were most disturbing. With all allied armies being rapidly demobilised under popular presmilitary punitive expedition.

Should trouble break out in southeast.

should trouble break out in southeast-ern Europe the fact is, therefore, that the allied leaders do not know where they would get the troops they need. The Bulgarian treaty reduces the size of the Bulgarian nation, and should some of its people show a real resistance the Allies might be confronted by a serious situation. This situation already is con-fronting the Allies in the case of Hun-

gary.

The entire situation has undergone a complete change in the last few months, and even the French military leaders are now fearful of carrying out new military

The military experts are understood to have presented a report to the Council of Five pointing out these military difficul-

GERMAN DOCUMENT IS MINUS THE EAGLE

tion Sent to Paris.

By the Associated Press

Panis, July 11.-The German ratificaterday. He declared the reading of it the Peace Treaty, the annexes and the impressed him that Mr. Wilson did not convention dealing with the occupation of the Rhineland. The ratification conference on party af-'Having been approved by the legis-tive body of the German Empire, and having been submitted to me, I declare that I ratify the treaty, protocol and convention, and I promise to fulfil and insure the execution of their clauses. "Engar, President of the German Em

BERLIN, 9th of July, 1919." The document contains an exact re reduction of the text of the peace treats It is enclosed in a brown moreoco port

Besides the signature of President bert is his seal, a paper wafer he words "The President of the German The seal dees not contain the

CHINESE CABINET SPLIT ON TREATY

Opposition Over Shantung Settlement Is Diminishing.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Chinese Cabinet at Pekin, originally united in opposition to the signature of the Pence Treaty because of the Shantung settle-ment, now is divided in opinion, according to advices to-day from the Chinese

Parls reports have indicated that the Chinese delegates would sign the treaty about to be concluded with Austria to the covenant requires the unanimous action of the league council in such cases, and as the Japanese member of where their contents were re- the council could not be expected to con-

moved and sent to Gassell and other sent to have the issue raised, there hard towns in the interior. The value of the stolen supplies is many thousands of dollars.

Americans have arrested a number of German railway employees, and Americans of various rank are being examined to the contrary. January supplication to the contrary towns to the contrary towns to the contrary.

HAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Chinese patriots, according to a message received to-day from Pekin by H. C. King, presi-dent of the Chinese National Welfare dent of the Chinese National Welfare Society, endeavored to commit suicide Sunday in the presence of Hau Shih Chong, President of China, in protest against the transfer of control of Shan-

that a formul announcement respecting the resumption of trade with Germany might be expected soon. The State Department is now handling such matters. BULKAN AND ITALIAN BRITISH SEE DANGER MORRIS LEAVES ON RUSSIAN INQUITY

Increase Termed Political Trick to Head Off Mine Nationalization.

BALFOUR GIVES WARNING STATE CONTROL FIASCO

Railroads; Telephones Become "Nuisance."

Special Wireless Desputch to Tan Son.

Coppright, 1819; dil rights reservoit.

London, July 11.—By its decision to increase the price of coal \$1.50 a ton the Government has created an extremely threatening situation. The consumers, who must bear the brunt of the increase, are making every objection possible, renewing their protests against profitering and demanding immediate steps to lower the cost of living, while the laboring elements, especially the trade unions, decisre that the increase in coal prices is merely a political trick of the coalition Government to head off the nationaliza-Angelel Wireless Despatch to Tun Son. ent to head off the nationalisa

Government to head off the nationaliza-tion of the mines.

The trade unionists assert that the Government has piedged itself to abide by the recent report of the Sankey com-mission to nationalize the mines, and he-ing so pledged, cannot say openly that it hates the idea of nationalization; therefore, the Government adopts the method of raising the price to set the public against state ownership.

A white paper is being prepared giving

A white paper is being prepared giving statistics showing the Government was compelled to raise the price to meet the new conditions imposed by the adoption of shorter hours of labor and larger pay for the miners. The previous policy of camouflaging increased cost by grants from the national treasury was leading to financial diseaser. to financial disaster.

Nationalisation a Pailure. It is pointed out here that the nationalisation of every industry controlled by the British Government has resulted in loss. The carrying of letters, a monopoly of the post office, which formerly yielded a profit of several millions annually, has ceased to pay expenses. The telephone system, operated under control of the post office, has reached such a point of maladministration that it is denounced publicly as a public nuisance instead of a public convenience.

The railways are being operated by the Government at such an amazing loss that the Government fears to disclose the real figures. Even the industries which are supplying the daily bread of the nation are drawing a million pounds

the nation are drawing a million pounds every week from the taxpayers' pockets, while another million a week is being paid to workmen to remain idle, although many industries are idle or on the verge of idleness for lack of labor.

The great masses of the British middle class are beginning to realise where the blame for high prices must be placed and the mental attitude of the nation now is changing toward the demands of various privileged classes of manual workers. So long as the extra cost of working the mines was thrown upon the national treasury the majority of the people did not worry because they failed to grasp the ultimate results, which would take money out of their pockets. By placing the extra cost of mining and delivering coal directly upon the and delivering coal directly upon the consumer the Government has made the issue clear even to the least intelligent voter. The miners to-day are receiving wages of \$25 to \$50 a week, which compares with the recently established wage of \$10 a week for farm laborers. The agricultural laborer or cotton mill work-er or a clerk in the city who buys coal really pays the wages of the coal miner, and these men are asking why they should pay the miner, who is no more skilled and does not work as long hours as they do, so much higher wages than

By throwing the burden of paying the coal miners directly upon the public, the Government has brought to the front the real issue, whether a particular group of workmen who have a hold upon the nation's coal shall be allowed to use their power to ruin other industries.

The immediate results of this action by the Government are showing in reports from various industrial centres.

Business on the Birmingham iron markets are are averaged to the producers will arrive in New York July 19 and will confer with Mr. Polk before

tive contracts until they have had ar opportunity of studying the situation. They make no effort to disguise their position, in view of the growing American competition.

Nottingham manufacturers view the increase in the price of coal with con-sternation. They declare the additional cost will bring disaster to many trades, already embarrassed by industrial troubles. Other cities report complete paralysis of trade until something more definite is known as to the intentions

of the Government.
It is quite possible that in many great manufacturing centres work will cease entirely soon after the new coal prices become effective. Meanwhile the miners are talking of a general strike to block what they call a political move against

HIGH PRICES INQUIRY URGED IN BRITAIN

Cecil Will Ask for Committee Through Commons.

pecial Cable Despatch to Tun Sun from the London Times Service

Copyright, 1919: all rights reserved. LONDON, July 11 .- Lord Robert Cecil will ask in the House of Commons Monday whether, in view of the continued high prices of many commodities and of the resulting grave unrest, the Govern-ment will appoint a small expert and impartial committee to investigate the matter and report on measures desir-able to ameliorate the present state of

things.
With regard to the report that s stringent rationing order is shortly to be introduced by the Government, it may be pointed out that meat, sugar and but-ter are still subject to a certain amount of rationing, and if a shortage is threatened in any commodity it will be a com-paratively simple matter for the Minis-try of Food to piace it on the list of ra-

tioned articles, the machinery being stil existence.
The local food committees, which are The local food committees, which are an integral part of the system, were on the point of disbandment, but owing to the decision of the Government to continue the ministry throughout the winter. these committees will remain in being for at least another six months and pos-

It is not anticipated there will be any necessity for further rationing of food-

The supply is not creating so much auxiety as the possibility, almost the cartainty, of higher prices during the winter. With a view to the importation of foodstuffs from the Dominion, the

ALLIED WARSHIPS RUSSIAN INQUIRY ORDERED TO FIUME

Situation Reported as More Quiet-Allied Commission Leaves for Adriatic.

HOPES ACTION IN WEEK EXCHANGE IS INVOLVED Tittoni Urges Calmness Pend-

By the Associated Press.

Torio, July 4 (delayed)—Roland S.
Morris, American Ambassador to Japan,
will leave here on July 7 for Omsk to
make a special investigation of the Russian
situation. It is the impression
here, in well informed circles, that the
American Government, in view of the
growing importance of the Russian
problem, wishes first hand information
on conditions at Omsk. The American
Ambassador became familiar with Siberian affairs through two previous
visits, during which he took part in the
reorganisation of the Trans-Biberian
Railroad.

Although the allied Powers have in-Railroad.

Although the silied Powers have informed the Kolchak Government of their attitude it is not felt at Omsk that recognition of the all Russian Government is yet an accomplished fact.

Ambassador Morrie's study of the situation, it is generally believed, will enable Washington to formulate a policy based upon the best possible information.

tion.

The opinion generally expressed here by those in touch with Siberian affairs is that the United States would have the same interest in maintaining an open door policy in Siberia as it has in China, and that whatever aid might be given by America would be on a broad

Ambassador Morris will be acc nied on his trip by Secretaries Mac-Donald and Oltmans. Ray Atherton, hird secretary of the Embassy, will be n charge during Ambassador)

WILSON PUTS SEAL ON APPROPRIATIONS

Signs Repeal of Wire Control Law Also-Sees Polk and Daniels.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- President Wilson had another busy day to-day. He passed many hours in his office working on business which accumulated while he was returning from Paris, conferred with two Cabinet officers, and late in the day signed the army, navy, de-ficiency and District of Columbia appropriation bills and the resolution re-pealing the act under which the tele-phone, telegraph and cable companies were taken over during the war.

The President still had before him the agriculture bill with its rider for repeal of the daylight saving law and the huge sundry civil measure with appropria-tions for the Shipping Board and the campaign against bomb throwers. Many petitions both for and against repeal of

the daylight law were before the Presi-dent and he was represented as giving this matter much thought.

Appropriations in Effect. All of the appropriation measures signed by the President became law mmediately, with the appropriations re-troactive to July 1, but the wire resothe end of the month, when the properties will be returned to their owners. Under the resolution intra-State telephone rates established under Government control will remain effective four months unless sooner modified State rate making bodies.

Preident Wilson, returning to the White House after an early morning round of golf, spent more than an hour at his deak and then made an unexpected visit to the State, War and Navy Building across the street from the White House, to confer with Acting Secretary, Building and Secretary, Building the White House, to confer with Acting Secretary Polk and Secretary Daniels. He did not communicate his plans to any one in the executive offices and was half way across the street before the secret service operatives caught up with him. The President remained in Mr. Polk's offices for more than an hour. He had with him a package of

the Under Secretary starts overseas.

Calls on Daniels. Leaving Mr. Polk's office, the Presilent called on Secretary Daniels and re mained for half an hour discussing va-rious matters. After returning to the White House Mr. Wilson resumed work there and was busy until late in the af-ternoon, when he and Mrs. Wilson went

for an automobile ride. No engagements were made for th President during the day, but he was represented as holding himself in readiness for conferences with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other Senators who might desire to discuss the Peace Treaty.

EUROPE COAL SHORT 25 MILLION TONS

U. S. Must Supply Need, Says Rice After Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Prospects are hat the American coal industry will be alled upon to furnish a minimum of 25,000,000 tons and possibly 40,000,000 of the opinion that the allied communitons of fuel for European countries durtons of fuel for European countries dur-ing the coming year, according to a re-port of conditions abroad by George S. Rice, chief engineer of the Bureau of Mines, made public to-day by Mr. Man director of the bureau. Conclu-in the report were reached by Mr. Rice while a member of a special commission studying the situation i

The great demand for American coal the report says, will result largely from decreased production in England, due to the seven hour day obtained by Eng-

not be reopened for full production

within ten years.

"Italy is in the worst situation regarding fuel," Mr. Rice believes, "Ir 1913 it produced less than three-quarters of a million tons of coal, and imported from Great Britain 10,000,000 tons. To sum up the situation: Western and Southwestern Europe are badly in need of coal. Heretofore deficiencies in the different countries amounting to fifty

Success of Last in New York Market May Bring New One in Fall.

Might Set Serious Coning Settlement-Nitti Is dition Right. Attacked.

By the Associated Press.
Paris, July 11.—Three allied warships, By a Staf Correspondent of Tan Sur. one each from the American, British and French navies, have been ordered to proceed to Flume, where there have been disorders recently between Italian troops and other elements in the force of occupation. The situation at Flume, however, is reported to be more quiet. Gen. Naulin of France, Gen. Dirobilant of Italy, Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Watts of England and Major-Gen. Charles P. Summerall of the United States, forming the commission to investigate re-cent incidents at Flume, left Paris to-day for the Adriatic.

ROME, July 11.—Tomaso Titoni, Min-leter of Foreign Affairs, was loudly ap-plauded to-day when he announced to the Chamber of Deputies that it was his belief the negotiations going on in Paris would lead to a settlement in the course of the next week. He hoped at that time, he said, to tell the country every-thing. thing.

The question of Asia Minor, said Minister Tittoni, had to be reserved until President Wilson consuited the American people, but the Adriatic, Colonial and economic questions would be settled. They had arrived at a point, he said, where a decision was absolutely necessary, and every delay was dangerous.

Urges Calmiless The Foreign Minister urged the country and Parliament to remain calm pending settlement of the negotiations and exhorted them to give the Italian

delegation their unanimous support, making the peace signed a truly Italian Francesco Nitti, the Premier, was veforward by the Deputy in an attempt to demonstrate the unpopularity of Fremier Nitti with the Allies was one to the ef-fect that an allied Ambassador had protested against the attitude of Premie Nitti when the latter went to America as a member of the Italian mission. Deputy Codneci-Pisanelli also declared that an interview given by the Premier to the Associated Press had been stopped by the censorship.

Protests Indignantly.

Premier Nitti protested indignantly true that at the beginning of October last he had given an interview to the Associated Press, in which he expressed anxiety because Italy had the entire the despatch of American soldiers to the Italian front.

"Was this anti-patriotic?" asked the Premier amid the approbation of the Chamber. He added: "The interview displeased one ally. I was asked to have the interview not published, to which I agreed after having been assured my reasons for it had been recognised.

FRONTIER CHANGED IN FAVOR OF CZECHS Supreme Council to Discuss

Russian Blockade To-day.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 11.—The Supreme Council Buying of American Coal May the military courts of honor but only after desperate efforts by the Conservaquestion of the Austro-frontier in accordance with the recom-mendations of the commission which inrestigated the frontiers question. Under the settlement the Czecho-slovaka receive the benefit of the changes in the regions of Gmunden and Seldsberg. The Austro-Hungarian fron-tiers question is still under considera-

The council will take up to-morrow the question of raising the blockade on

REBUKE BY DUTCH UPHELD. llied Note Over Kalser Merited

Reply, Is Belief. Paris, July 11.-Feeling in ence circles to-day was that the curt rejoinder of Holland to the allied note regarding the former German Crown Prince, received yesterday, could not be taken as indicative of the Dutch attiude on the final question of the surren-

It is felt in conference circles generally and in American quarters particu-larly that the Dutch reply was just about what might have been expected in the circumstances. Representatives of the allied and associated Powers are dereliction on the part of the Dutch Government and that its reply was merited.

ALLIES TO ATTACK BELA KUN. His Victims Appear Before preme Council With Foch.

By the Associated Press. PARIS. July 11.--Marshal Foch and representatives of Czecho-Slovakia and decreased production in England, due to the seven hour day obtained by English miners. The report quotes Sir Aukland Geddes as calling attention in the House of Commons to the fact that the British production will be lessened by seventy million tons during the next year under the award and the price increased by \$1.06 a ton.

France, Italy, Norway and Spain, it is added, have been largely dependent on England in the past for fuel. French mines destroyed by the Germans will prot be recopered for full production.

tions against Bela Kun's forces will be reached until their re-TROOPS DESERT BELA KUN.

Anti-Communist Government Gains

Strength at Szegedin. By the Associated Press. BUDAPEST, July 10 (delayed) .- The millions a year were supplied by Great Anti-Communist Government at Szege-Britain, which now faces a loss of its din appears to be strengthening despite export business through reduction in its the poor success of the last attempt to coal production."

CANADA MAY OFFER

Heavy Buying in America

MONTREAL, Quebeo, July 11 .- Suco f the Canadian loan on the New York market this month leads responsible Montreal Spancial leaders to predict that the Federal Government will negotiate a larger loan there in the autumn. The sum of \$400,000,000 will be required to meet the obligations voted by Parlia ment, over and above estimated revenue, capital account. Exchange remains above three per cent. against Canada in New York, which entails a burden on

New York, which entails a burden on Canadian trade estimated at more than two hundred million annually. Canadian imports from the United States show a decrease for April and May, and are likely to continue to fall unless the exchange improves. The recent \$75,000,000 loan is to meet obligations due August 1 and has not affected exchange. It is believed that a loan in excess of the adverse trade balance would set exchange right for a year. Meantime Canadians would give attention to maintaining the trade balance. As things are going advocates of imperial preference have a strong argument which they are not likely to neglect as opportunity arises. The cost to Canada is not only an exchange percentage on the annual trade balance of \$374,000,000 in 1918 and \$293,000,000 in 1919, fiscal years ending March \$1, for private bills are paid diment and the exchange and on the in-

London Times Service.

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THE HAGUE, July 11.—The Dutch Second Chamber has received three telegraphic addresses from Germany requesting it to refuse to surrender the exhappen. Now that shipping is available imports from Great Britain features and the second from the United Kingdom. Now that shipping is available imports from Great Britain should jump. It is therefore important that the exchange handleap on Amount th 480,069 for the previous year. Candian imports for those two years only amounted to \$154,831,618 from the United Kingdom. Now that shipping is available imports from Great Britain should jump. It is therefore important that the exchange handleap on American trade with Canada should be removed as soon as possible.

Kaiser.

The first came from the League of Former Artillerists, the second from the League and the third from the League for Protection of the Personal Life and Liberty of Wilhelm II. It is stated that the cognisance taken of the receipt of these addresses was a formal non-committal expression.

oon as possible.

It is pointed out here that the Amerito help Canada finance sale of the crops of the last two years in Britain by a loan to the United Kingdom to cover abandoned are growing in view of the Since Canada buys more than she sells almost unanimous opposition of the newsto the United States there was standing papers of all parties. Virtually all the reason, it is asserted, why a generous policy should have been followed. So far Canada has not put an embargo or is in war and promote trade between he two countries, both imports and ex-

The entire amount of the propos loan could be sold in Canada. Bank re-serves and savings are at a record level, and investors are not lacking for new enterprises, but exemption from taxation of all war bonds and the adverse exchange are factors to be considered.

With the exonange at a premium in New York, Americans have an excep tional opportunity to buy foreign securi-ties. Competitors are at a disadvantage. If the policy of buying securities and relling goods, but not buying, should be followed, the debtor nations would uiti-mately be compelled in self-protection to adopt artificial tactics. Certainly, so far as Canada is concerned, a broad gauge trade policy will not only yield the best return from the second best customer but promote a large Pan-Americanism with Cainada, now recognized as a na-tional entity by the Peace Conference and a stalwart for the North American

STRIKE THREAT IN CANADA.

general strike as a protest against the chamber to adjudicate army disputes. permitting the Canadian national rail-ways to purchase coal in West Virginia while Nova Scotia miners are out of work were made at a mass meeting of unemployed at Sydney mines to-day.

The Federal Government also was
criticised for failing to obtain return of ressels formerly employed in the St Lawrence coal trade. This was said to e a strong factor in bringing about the

present depression in the Nova Scotis oal business.
In connection with the fact that Nova Scotian miners are now working but half time D. W. Cameron, M. P., to-night is sued a statement in which he said the situation might be laid to three causes:

First. Commandeering by the Imperial Government of craft used in the St. Lawrence trade, even though he contended present freight rates would be prochibitive. rohibitive

Second. Increased freight rates charged he Canadian national railways.

Third. The fact that cost of coal at he pit mouth in Nova Scola exceeded

TURKS ARE IN DESPAIR. lemencean's Reply Brings Glone -Grand Visier May Quit.

By the Associated Press Panis, July 11.—The reply of Premier lemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, to the claims of the Turkish mission which visited Paris has created feeling of despair, according to a despatch from Constantinople.

The Grand Visier, the message adds, is

EUROPE LAUDS U. S.

Stabilized Condition. Panis, July 11.—Despatches from

Washington printed in Paris this morn-Officially little was said for publica-

tion, but the sentiment among the repre-sentatives of European nations was ap-parently one of gratification that the prospects seemed better for improvement in the Mexican situation, temporarily thrust in the background by the war and the peace negotiations, but not wholly lost sight of in Europe, nevertheless. against the transfer of control of Shantung province to Japan by the peace
treaty.
Three members of the delegation of
merchants, teachers and students succeeded in wounding themselves severely
before palace guards could stop them.
President Hsu told the delegation of offered in the London market at contreaty Which gives Japan control of
Shantung must be signed, the message
stated.

of foodstuffs from the Dominion, the
coal production."
If war time restrictions on coal use
coaled three testing to the Sageding the ported to be describing to the Sageding the control of the Mexican project
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3 DAYS MILKLESS IF ALL PARIS STRIKES

BIGGER LOAN HERE Warning That General Walk out Will Halt Supplies.

al Cable Despatch to Tan Sun from London Times Service.
Copyright, 1919: all rights reserved.
Panis, July 11.—The syndicate chamber of wholesale milkmen in Paris has

issued a notice to the effect that the

issued a notice to the effect that the general strike of July 21 will mean that Paris and suburbs will be deprived of milk for three days.

While the Cafe de La Paix was thronged with people this afternoon, including many allied officers and woman, striking waiters appeared on the scene and overthrew about a dosen tables, breaking crockery and spilling drinks. A few blows were exchanged between the patrons and strikers, but no serious injury was done. A police alarm brought nearly a hundred reserves, who quickly restored order. The cafe was closed. of a perfect meal.

Paris, July 11.—Lunch was a difficult meal to-day for most of Paris because of the many places closed by a strike of waiters, cooks and other employees in the restaurants, hotels and safes.
Only the esmallest places, where the proprietor and his family furnished all the labor in the establishment, were able to operate normally. Delicatessen stores and shops selling cold meats and other foods did a big business.
Many cafes opened for business to-day, but were forced to close later when their employees left.

The workers who are out assert that the strike will continue throughout the celebration of Peace Day and Bastile Day if their cialms are not immediately satisfied. They demand full application of the eight hour day, a weekly day of and a substitution of a percentage on receipts for tips.

DON'T GIVE UP THE KAISER, SAY 3 WIRES Junker Friends Urge Holland

to Keep Wilhelm.

project to bring the former German Emperor to trial in England will be abandoned are growing in view of the

papers of all parties. Virtually all the leading papers, with the exception of the Northcliffe press, are denouncing the sharp restrictions of any kind against
American imports. It is important to preserve the friendly relations in trade as in war, and promote trade to the matter, but print many letters from prominent persons opposing the ters from prominent persons opposing the trial. The influential weekly reviews all oppose or deride the project of bringing the former Emperor from Holland.

GERMANS POSTPONE TOBACCO MONOPOLY Assembly Rejects Proposal to

Elect Judiciary. By the Associated Press WEIMAR, July 11.—Owing to the strong opposition shown toward the projected tobacco monopoly, the tax commission has finally voted to postpone action

pending further Government investiga The National Assembly has rejected the proposal of the Independents to establish popular courts with judges elected by the people. The Majority Socialists and the bourgeois parties charged the Independents with attempting to undermine the independence of the courts

in the same manner as discipline in the army and public administration has been undermined.

and Dr. Alberto Salomon.

It is reported that former President Pardo will leave Peru July 18. The Assembly also voted abolition of tives and National Liberals to retain

LANSING QUITS PARIS TO-DAY. Bids Poincare Good-by-Will Sec Polk in America.

By the Associated Press Paris, July 11.—Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, said good-by to President Poincare to-night. He will leave to-morrow evening for Brest Secretary Lansing expects to see Acting Secretary of State Polk before the latte France to take his place at the

NO LIGHT ON SECRET TREATY. Photostatic Copies of Japan-Ger-

man Pact Have No Names. WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was stated to-day that none of the material which Third. The fact that cost of coal at the pit mouth in Nova Scola exceeded in connection with recurring reports of the cost of American coal delivered as far east as Montreal or Campbliton, N. B.

TIPPUS APE THE TECHNATIO The photostatic copies reproduced an article of several weeks ago in a publication at Shanghai.
Senator Lodge (Mass.) already has

a resolution pending calling for any material the Government may have on the subject. The report has repeatedly been denied by the Japanese Embassy here and the State Department also has denied knowledge of the alleged treaty.
Diplomats pointed out to-day that the
published document described as a treaty bears no signatures and no dates, and might have been a memorandum pre-pared by some German official with the ROPE LAUDS U. S. hope of converting it into a treaty. It was stated officially to-day that no evidence was at hand to connect any responsible official of the Japanese Government with the document.

Peace Conference Hopes for BRITISH FLIER KILLED IN U. S Last of Several Parachute Drops at McCook Field Fatal.

more actively in the stabilisation of conditions in Mexico attracted much interest on all sides in Peace Conference quarters.

S. Caldwell, 28, of Belfast, Ireland, member of the British Royal Air Forces, was killed this afternoon at McCook Field in a seventy foot fall from an airplane.

Lieut. Caldwell, who came have officially little. DATTON, Ohlo, July 11.—Lieut, Frank S. Caldwell, 28, of Belfast, Ireland, memused in connection with airplanes, dur-ing the aftarnoon made several success-ful descents. In his final flight the ropes attached to his body harness snapped under his weight before the en-velope could open. Lieut Caldwell spent four and a half years on the front in

SUNDAY SUSTENANCE

Over 70,000 people dine at CHILDS on a Sunday—and add to the enjoyment of their day of rest.

They are care-free and light of heart, yet not unmindful that it is the Sabbath—

For the very atmosphere of a CHILDS restaurant on Sun-

day is suggestive of the day. No unnecessary work is done -only what is essential to comfort and the enjoyment



SWEEPING REFORMS PLANNED BY LEGUIA

Peru's Provisional President Proclaims an Entire New National Assembly.

Lima, Peru, July 11.—Provisional President Legula issued a proclamation to-day, signed by himself and the Pro-visional Ministry. It provides for general elections and the convocation of an en-tirely new National Assembly to convene September 15, sitting for the first thirty days as a constituent assembly to pro-mulgate constitutional reforms outlined in the proclamation.

These reforms will be submitted to the

direct vote of the people at the time the general elections are held, according to the proclamation. Some of them call for complete renewal of legislative power for complete renewal of legislative power every five years, coinciding with the renewal of executive power; Congress to be composed of thirty-five Senators and 110 Deputies; Congress can only elect a President in case of the death of the one holding office, otherwise the election must be by direct vote of the people; than one salary or emolument from the State; the judiciary to be placed on a strictly civil service basis; the establishment of a progressive income tax; enforced arbitration of all labor disputes and fiduciary money to be created only in case of war.

The proclamation calls for the establishment of a progressive laboration of the establishment of the second of the establishment o

Ishment of three regional legislatures for the northern, central and southern parts of Peru, with capitals at Trujillo, Huancayo and Arequipa. These legislatures will sit for thirty days annually and will be empowered to pass local legislation subject to revision by the central congress at Lima.

A council of State composed of six members to be elected by the Ministers of State, subject to the Senate's approval, also is provided for in the procession.

lamation and the law will establish con-ditions under which the Governmentmust must consult this council and under which the Government cannot proceed sgainst a decision of the council.

The reforms provided by the proclamation are so sweeping in character that few authorities are willing to express an opinion on them.

The decement is sometally considered.

proval, also is provided for in the proc-

The document is generally considered to be the work of President Leguia and the eminent Peruvian jurists, Dr. Mariano Cornejo, a Government Minister, and Dr. Alberto Salomon.

SEIZED BY MEXICO

Scottish-American Co.'s Property Being Worked. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Confiscation by the Mexican Government of the property of the Scottish-American Ou Company, a British company with several American stockholders, the first actual confiscation under the Carranga decrees

which have been the subjects of protests from Great Britain, Holland, France and the United Staes, was reported to-day to the State Department. The property, it was said, was being operated by the Mexicans, who have brought in a 30,000 barrel oil well on the land. The British Government, it was learned, has taken up the matter of seizure with the Mexican Government through diplomatic channels, and has advised the company pending action to continue to fulfil its obligations under

Mexican law.

The land on which the Scottish-American tean Oil Company operated, according to its officials, was leased in 1910, conforming in every way with the law of Mexico. Acting under the new constitution of Mexico and executive decress issued by Carranga as first chief and later as President, it was said, the attorney for the owner of a fee, a widow, denounced the property because of the foreign own ership and organized a new company of Mexicans, which took over the property, supported by the law and courts. The widow, it was said, still is receiving and accepting the payments on the lease from the Scottish-Mexican Company. The State Department, although interested in this confiscation because number of American stockholders in the company, has not taken any step in the matter, but is watching what is being

BODY FROM GRAMPIAN FOUND Victim Lost Life When Lines

done by the British Government

Rammed an Iceberg. Br. John's N. F., July 11 .- One body was recovered to-day from the ruins the bow of the Allen liner Grampian which arrived here yesterday after she had struck an iceberg off Cape Race on Wednesday night. The steamship was bound from Montreal for Liverpool and the passengers will be transferred to the liner Empress of Britain, which will leave Quebec on Monday for Liverpool. leave Quebec on Monday for Liverpoo A wooden bow 's being constructed on the Grampian to enable her to reach a port where permanent repairs can be

